■ **MODERN LIVING**

Censorship office kept very active

Werner Jungeblodt, 47 years of age, father of five, former district judge in Dortmund and present head of the Federal office censoring publications morally hazardous to young people, is not complaining of idleness. He has his hands full stemming the tide of pornographic booklets, sex magazines and erotic films now sweeping the country.

For two and a half years he has been sifting through piles of publications, filing suits, arguing with publishers, winning cases, losing cases. His victories roughly balance his defeats.

Now Jungeblodt, a Westphalian by birth, has about had enough. For "personal reasons" he is resigning from his position as chief censor on 30 September. The censorship office in Bad Godesberg is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry for Family Affairs. It is often maligned as the "Watch on the Rhine" and as a "Snoping Institution" in which "moral judges, sex hunters and champions of virtue" want to banish eroticism and sex from literature.

"This is a very wrong picture," said Jungeblodt. To prove the point he opened a steel cabinet and produced a sheaf of colourful bocklets, brochures, placards, advertisements a steel cabinet and produced a sheaf of colourful booklets, brochures, placards, advertisements

Their content was obvious from the titles and photos — *Sexy Girl, Playboys Love Differently, Twenty Nights of Love in Paris, Confessions of a Nymphomaniac.* The censorship board only goes into action, however, when a written complaint is lodged, with the request to place a certain publication on the index.

The brutalisation of sex has become general, according to Jungeblodt. Publishers are working with the shrewdest and most calculated marketing methods. In this country alone there are 105 mail-order enterprises offering everything from nude poses to erotic scenes.

Only a portion of pornographic publications imported from Norway and Sweden are examined by the censors in Bade Godesberg, and the ones that are often discovered are examined by the censors in Bade Godesberg and the ones that are often discovered "The aim of the legislature to protect young people from scurrilous literature is as far from being realised as ever."

Is such protection necessary? Jungeblodt does not doubt that it is. He says that combatting the spread of violence and sex is a most significant educational task.

In the February issue of *Der neue Vertrieb* he wrote, "There has never been much demand for publications lacking sexual ingredients and devoted entirely to violence and crime, but there has always apparently been a wide market for crude orgasmic propaganda and perverse nonsense." He added, "Some publications treat the subject in ways that are nothing short of animalistic. Even the most liberal and tolerant sexual education cannot hope to protect young people from the corrosive influence of such tracts."

Figures compiled in recent years show that the number of large-calibre sex magazines has increased. Under the laws passed on the dissemination of publications injurious to young people, 342 magazines were placed on the black list last year, compared to 110 in 1966 and 345 in 1967. Of these 342, only three were published in this country.

Heading the list of publications that came under the legal axe were pornographic booklets from Scandinavian countries — these accounted for about eighty per cent of the index. Next in line were American sex magazines and German-language pornographic publications from Sweden, Denmark, England and France.

If a publication is placed on the Bad Godesberg index, which is published in the Federal Gazette, it cannot be sold to people under the age of eighteen or made available to them in any other way. Nor can it be sold in newspaper stands or adveritsed otherwise.

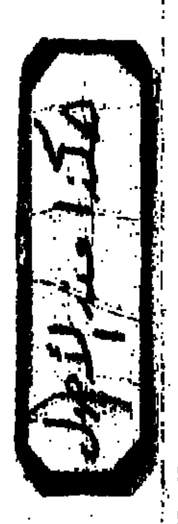
This was going a bit too far for the head of the consorship board. Early this year Jungeblodt endeavoured to introduce some reforms in the various departments of the Bad Godesberg institution, but little progress has been made since.

Jungeblodt argues that the laws governing the distribution of morally dangerous publications are old-fashioned. The principle "once dangerous to youth, always dangerous to youth" is false, he says.

"A publican is not prevented from selling schnaps just because people under the age of eighteen are not allowed to drink it on the premises," comments Jungeblodt. These restrictions on the sale of censored publications is uncalled for therefore, in his opinion. What was condemned ten years ago need not necessarily be condemned today, since meanwhile sexual and educational criteria have changed.

The Bad Godesberg staff should be rejuvenated "to achieve a better educational balance between the generations. This would improve the quality of the censorship of publications coming before the Bad Godesberg staff.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 June 1969)



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 8 July 1969
Eighth Year - No. 378

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Pompidou shuns grandeur to embrace the realities

Kieler Nachrichten
Landeszeitung für Schleswig-Holstein

President Pompidou proposes to lead France to a better future by means of continuity and a more open approach. Gaullist principles are to be maintained despite the departure of the General but to be applied in a more flexible manner.

Solitary decisions are to be followed by a dialogue. A historical view of the world is to be superseded by a return to reality. Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas in his government policy statement presented, as it were, regulations for the implementation of the policy line of the new Cabinet.

Continuity is most apparent in foreign policy, to which M. Chaban-Delmas devoted only a small part of his eighty-minute address. At the moment foreign policy is not, indeed, the most urgent issue as far as France is concerned.

French diplomats will continue to aim at detente with the East, friendship with America and a model relationship, rather than an exclusive one, with this country. That is to say that France would like to employ the mechanism of regular political consultations between two countries, as laid down in the Franco-Federal Republic friendship agreement of 1963, with others too — Italy, for instance.

Regular meetings between French and Italian heads of government and Ministers could well come about with the aim of cooperating as closely as possible. This does not imply neglect of this country. It merely confirms that despite a number of crises the Franco-Federal Republic model has proved a success.

The main question Europe is continually asking of France concerns the French attitude towards the European Common Market and Britain's EEC entry bid. M. Chaban-Delmas' reply contains a great deal of continuity but also a certain openness. The progress lies in the fact that France is prepared to talk about and with Britain. De Gaulle merely said "non."

Even so, the new French government still has reservations. It could almost be said that it stipulates conditions. First, the Premier stated, the six EEC countries must reach an agreement amongst themselves as to how British membership is to be brought about. Unconsidered negotiations are not, then, contemplated.

What is more, extension and consolidation of the Common Market as it now stands must not be procrastinated. Europe must on no account be diluted by Britain, as M. Chaban-Delmas put it. Finally, the sole purpose of the whole exercise must be to make by means of continuity and a more open approach. Gaullist principles are to be maintained as a compact force.

Basically this is nothing more or less than General de Gaulle's European Europe. The goal of bringing about economic integration and political harmony in a Europe including Britain and Scandinavia is thus still a long way off and it would be foolish to harbour illusions. Even so, hope is more justified than ever, since a start is at least being made in talking with one another.

The main emphasis in French politics, however, remains in the domestic sector, in economic and social policy, to be more specific. President Pompidou has rightly realised that nowadays a country is mainly judged by its economic potential.

The General always thought in terms of centuries. He held his nose so aloft in the cool air of history that he failed to see the unploughed field at his feet.

There has been and remains a fantastic discrepancy between General de Gaulle's international political aspirations and France's effective potential. In terms of world politics France was to be a nuclear power but French industry, agriculture and the social set-up still date largely from the nineteenth century.

In this sector the government intends to set about energetic changes. The Premier's protracted statement on the currency ("the franc will be defended!"), improved social parntership and necessary internal reforms serve a single clearly and impressively formulated end: France must become an up-to-date industrial power.

Within the space of a few years France is to catch up on what its neighbours achieved in the fifties and sixties.

Hans Freiburger

(Kieler Nachrichten, 28 June 1969)

Double anniversary

The 100th Hamburg Derby was won by a rank outsider. Before 35,000 spectators, among them out-going Federal Republic President, Heinrich Lübke, the stallion Giovanni won, from the Schlenderhan stables, ridden by English jockey Brian Taylor. The Schlenderhan stables are also celebrating their 100th anniversary this year. Giovanni (far left) won the Hamburg Derby for them for the 14th time. (Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

President Nixon's proposed visit to Rumania

Reports, emanating almost simultaneously from Bucharest and Washington, that President Nixon plans to visit Rumania could not fail to come as a sensation. It will be the first time since 1945 and the period of Soviet-American alliance in the Second World War that a serving American President has visited an Eastern Bloc country.

The projected visit is all the more noteworthy for Rumania, a country bent on national independence within the Eastern alliance and with relations with the Soviet Union strained as a result of events in Czechoslovakia, being the country chosen.

An added spice to the broth is that the Rumanian visit is to follow on a tour by the American President of East Asia, the purpose of which, apart from the hoped-for exploitation of the prestige gained by an American landing on the Moon, can only be to confirm American presence in that contested part of the world despite the decision to end the Vietnam war.

It is obvious why semi-official commentaries in Washington immediately emphasised that the projected twenty-hour stopover in Bucharest on the way back from Eastern Asia is not intended as a gesture directed against Moscow and aimed at sowing dissension in the Eastern Bloc. It is indeed unlikely that the Kremlin will counter with massive protests of this kind.

Even so, it seems much as though Moscow first had to take a deep breath before finding the appropriate comment to make on a new item that official commentators could hardly have foreseen.

A cordial visit of this kind certainly is in the general interest of detente and probes about a European security conference that Moscow might convene could well fit into the pattern of rapprochement between the Kremlin and the White House. There are indications enough that both sides are on the lookout for means to this end.

Each side will, naturally enough, try to force the other's hand. Following Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation to President Nixon the Kremlin would have no easy time of making out the president's visit to Bucharest to be a provocation as would have been done had the visit been paid in the past.

But it would be as well to refrain from making intricate analyses of the event until reactions on both sides are clearer.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 June 1969)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Superpowers lost and confused in the Middle East conflict labyrinth

Once again there is talk of war, the fourth major engagement between Israelis and Arabs. Two years ago a spark was all that was needed to fan the glowing embers into a sea of flame. It could happen again at any moment.

Yet are not the Russians and the Americans in a position to avert the danger of major war now that they, particularly the Soviet Union, are more directly committed and pull greater weight as policemen in the Middle East?

Evidently they are not. Despite the ceasefire accepted by the two sides escalation continues. In the last few days the trench war on the Suez and the Jordan has reached a new stage. It will not take much more for a moving war to erupt.

The main change over a short period of time has been that Israeli retaliation is no longer followed by a pause. As soon as Israeli troops attack Egyptian or Jordanian territory Egyptian commandos cross the canal and Palestinian guerrillas the Jordan.

For the first time ever the Arab partisans have even succeeded in reaching the Mediterranean port of Haifa and destroying a petroleum pipeline there. Continuous attacks in Jerusalem, which is no distance from the frontier, hardly count; they are already the rule rather than the exception.

The Israelis' security precautions, oft-lauded and so far with every justification, are now no longer a 100-per-cent guarantee. Nervousness among military men increases as mistakes are made and the enemy score partial successes. It would be understandable enough if they were to defend themselves more vigorously. Anger and bitterness have always been poor allies of the peacemakers.

On the quiet Nasser may well have taken this into account in refusing Israeli terms despite the defeats he has sustained. Hardly a single Arab credits Jerusalem's argument that it as victor wants to sue for peace. The Israelis for their part fail to understand that the loser is not interested in peace.

The losers do not want peace because they are not prepared to accept their defeat and because it would be more than the life of any Arab leader is worth to admit openly that the war has been lost.

Nasser accordingly had no option but to reject the American five-point plan for a solution of the conflict that Soviet *Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko* presented to him. He cannot afford to stray from the path of the Khartoum resolutions of Arab heads of state – no talks, no recognition, no peace – and he cannot agree to the US-Soviet agreement on direct frontier negotiations prior to a withdrawal of troops.

Without necessarily wanting war he has to show both the Arabs and the great powers that the Israelis must pay the price for their victory. To this extent Nasser's aims tally with those of his friends in Moscow. There must not be war but controlled tension is in order. The question is: to what degree of tension can the Soviet Union continue to exercise its control function? It is certainly incapable of controlling the crisis by itself.

Admittedly the Kremlin is in a better position to bring pressure to bear in Egypt than the White House is to exert pressure on Israel. Moscow has re-equipped the Egyptian armed forces and has 3,000 military advisers attached to Nasser's troops.

Golda Meir, Israel's Foreign Minister, rejects the recommendations of Israel's friends as decidedly as Nasser has rejected Andrei Gromyko's proposals. In London recently she again came out against attempts by the great powers to intervene. She was not prepared to budge an inch from her demand that peace between Israel and the Arabs be conducted solely between the warring parties.

On the diplomatic scene Mrs Meir has only two prospects that justify this determination. As soon as the Americans and the Russians get down to details of a peace settlement they will probably disagree and France under President Pompidou may revert to a pro-Israel policy and lift the arms ban.

Meanwhile the danger is growing that the hot winter predicted by Nasser's associate, Muhammad Hassanein Heikal, may break out sooner than forecast – this summer. The long march to peace in the Middle East is far longer than the short step of resorting to war.

Dietrich Strothmann
(DIE ZEIT, 27 June 1969)

Moscow battles for the heart of Asia and the power vacuum

There are many indications that the Soviet Union is not reckoning on ideological and political relations with Peking returning to normal for some time. An important basis of this assumption is provided by a number of diplomatic moves made by the Kremlin that shed light on present Soviet strategy in Asia.

On closer investigation the Soviet policy towards Asia that has been hailed by some observers as new proves to be at least as old as tension between Moscow and Peking and Britain's decision to withdraw east of Suez. Moscow saw an opportunity to move into a power-political vacuum and was at the same time bitterly annoyed that China of all countries appeared to be intent on opposing its plans.

Indonesia was the first instance of rivalry. Nikita Khrushchev succeeded in winning Djakarta increasingly over to Moscow's side until the Maoists showed signs of wanting to reap where Soviet development aid had been sown.

The outcome of this competition was, of course, the annihilation of Indonesia's large Commungist Party.

Even so, the Soviet Union reckoned on having a fair number of irons in the fire. During the frontier conflict between India and China it became evident that Moscow was caught between two stools. In the end the Kremlin plainly plumped for India, since New Delhi enjoyed high repute, particularly in the Third World.

In 1966 the Soviet Union underlined at Tashkent, where it mediated between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, an honest broker role in the interests of peace and understanding. In the process it scored a major prestige victory in Asia.

Moscow has had every reason to be entirely satisfied with the results of this strategy so far. The Kremlin was not only on good terms with India but was also negotiating with Cento member Pakistan and even the Shah of Iran seemed inclined to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

In the past Soviet policy towards Asia has been based mainly on the old adage that trade follows the flag and vice-versa, more particularly that the flag can well follow in the footsteps of development aid. This principle has been retained to this day.

On a recent visit to Kabul Premier Kosygin spoke of increased regional co-operation between Afghanistan, Pakistan and India, including Iran. As far as India is concerned the calling of a conference to deal mainly with trade issues is considered to be as good as certain. In this connection Moscow's advances have proved welcome.

Asian countries have, however, shown a greater degree of reserve towards the latest Soviet proposal for the creation of y system of collective security in Asia. When First Secretary Brezhnev proclaimed this idea at the Moscow communist summit it became clear that even in the face of alleged Chinese threats a dim view is taken of military cooperation with the Soviet Union.

When all was said and done an *Izvestia* commentary on Leonid Brezhnev's statement clumsily let the cat out of the bag by noting that Britain's withdrawal from its bases east of Suez and America's withdrawal from Vietnam were to be the sine qua non of any collective security agreement.

In other words Moscow expressly announced its intention of taking over from Britain and the United Staes in South-East Asia. Obviously the *Kremlin is* extremely worried by the prospect of growing Chinese influence in *this area.*

At the *moment the* prospects of a double-edged Soviet policy towards East Asia of this kind do not look any too good. It can be assumed that Kosygin and Brezhnev want to practice a policy of concerted action.

Martin Schulz
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 June 1969)

Independent Rumania and the Kremlin

Rumania's agile communist leaders upheld their policy line at the Moscow communist summit without provoking the Soviet leaders by demonstratively contradicting the Kremlin. They gained inclusion in the main document, which they finally signed, of a number of formulas that took their viewpoint into account.

Almost more important, they succeeded with the aid of parties of a like mind in deleting from the joint resolutions other tenets that were completely unacceptable as far as they were concerned. Above all they have upheld their right to continue to work with parties that did not attend the Moscow conference, among them the Yugoslav and Chinese Communist Parties.

The Moscow resolutions were noted fairly calmly in Belgrade. A commentary published by *Tanjug*, the official news agency, that resorted to the same language as was used prior to the conference was publicly disapproved of by the Yugoslav party leadership and the editor responsible was accused of stating the Yugoslav viewpoint one-sidedly and incompletely, both too hard and too soft. He was given the sack.

This move was the result not only of ideological subtlety but also of the desire not to provoke the Soviet leaders again. There are many indications that Moscow too would like to reduce tension between itself and Balkan communist heretics.

Relations between parties cannot be improved from one moment to the next but after the major clash between Stalin and Tito Nikita Khrushchev first began to improve government contacts with Yugoslavia. On the present occasion Foreign Minister Gromyko is expected to pay Belgrade a visit. This will respresent a diplomatic rapprochement without profound party-political significance.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 June 1969)

The German Tribune

PUBLISHER: Friedrich Reinecke
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ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Otto Heinz
ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR: Geoffrey Penny
GENERAL MANAGER: Heinz Reinecke

Published by: Reinecke Verlag GmbH
23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22
Tel.: 2-20-12-56 · Telex: 02-14733

Advertising-rates list No. 5



Printed by: Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei, Hamburg-Blankenese

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged or editorially redrafted.

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POLITICS

FDP teaches 'big boys' a lesson

PARTY CONFERENCE IN NUREMBERG



At its Nuremberg conference the diminutive Free Democratic Party (FDP) put up a performance that larger political parties and more powerful organisations would do well to emulate. It showed in public how serious political differences of opinion can be debated cleanly, objectively and at a fair level.

It was a risk on the party executive's part to set in motion a wide-ranging democratic process of opinion formation within the ranks of the party in the middle of an election year and to argue the toss three months before the general election rather than proclaim unity at one of the pathetic services on the field of battle that election year party conferences generally become.

Administrative district conferences, regional committees, state committees and sub-committees and, on two occasions, the national executive debated the election platform the treatment of which led at Nuremberg to two major debates on crucial issues that are characterisite of the process of change in the party: workers' participation and the German Question.

While the party leadership still maintains a deliberately conservative stand which in the long run will not withstand the pressure of better arguments from younger delegates (that nonetheless still need some working on) German Question policy, already progressive by tradition, needed only to be made even more evidently so. Opinions not only differ between old and young. To a certain extent they divide generations.

A surprising sign of the degree of political awareness of the party was that many second- and third-rank delegates proved every bit the equal and in some cases more than a match for the party establishment in both debate and political substance. The party's youth section presented a picture of aggressiveness and discipline.

Were the Bundestag only to conduct debate in this manner and with comparable objective brilliance fears for the future of parliamentarianism would be unfounded. The conference's contribution to political method was greater than its contribution to political topics. On Specific issues the FDP has not taken a great step forward. It has merely consolidated the course of moderate progress adopted at Hanover and backed up by leadership changes at Freiburg. This effect, intended by the executive in election year, was not achieved by means of masterminding but purely and simply by means of agreement on the part of all wings and groups concerned.

The decision to forge cheap manipulation and fearful restrictions, which did not come easily to all members of the national executive, has resulted in a determination to disregard in-fighting and close ranks in election year that would hardly have been possible merely by the exercise of authority.

The outcome of the German Question debate would definitely not have been the same had not the leading centre section of the party executive mobilised what up till recently has been the reform wing to keep even more thoroughgoing reformers within reasonable bounds.


The Free Democrats' party conference opened on 23 June in Nuremberg. On the platform, from left to right, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Wolfgang Mischnick, Deputy Party Chairmen, Party Chairman Walter Scheel and Party Manager Hans Friderichs. (Photo: dpa)

Hans-Wolfgang Rubin and Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, who a year or two ago led the progressive wing of the party, are already left of centre because further-reaching progressives have ousted them on the left.

This only goes to show the process of change through which the FDP is going. Debate will continue – on controversial social issues too. It has merely been suspended for the final stages of the election campaign. In the circumstances it would certainly not be to the FDP's disadvantage to spend another four years in opposition in order to complete the change.

Premature coalition, particularly with the Christian Democrats, would definite act as a brake on this process of development or else lead to an explosion of differences of opinion that at Nuremberg were debated frankly and fairly.

On the other hand the FDP can neither aim at a continuation of the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats it so bitterly opposes nor favour an absolute majority for the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions. This, at bottom, is the FDP's dilemma.

In 1961 the FDP adopted a correct and successful election tactic (CDU yes, Adenauer no) that proved on the day after the election to be politically and strategically inadequate. It has now adopted a correct political strategy that will restrict its tactical position as soon the pollingbooths close.

To last out this state of affairs the FDP needs the perseverance that occasionally failed it between the election of Gustav Heinemann as Federal President early in April and the party conference that has just come to a close.

Karl-Hermann Flach
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 June 1969)

FDP halts leftish party trend for a while

Indications made in Walter Scheel's opening speech at the Nuremberg conference of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) were amply borne out in debate. The FDP is in the process of bringing to a temporary halt the trek to the left that it began some months ago.

A majority of delegates still feel that a coalition government with the Social Democrats would be the ideal outcome of the general election but the FDP appaears to have realised that the electorate might well make this out of the question. It is doubtful whether the two parties will gain enough seats to form a majority government.

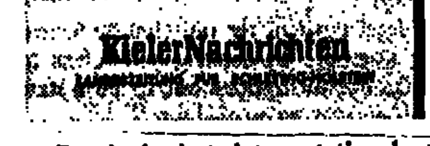
Should the only possibilities prove to be a coalition between the Christian and Social Democrats or between the Christian and Free Democrats the FDP naturally does not want to be held responsible for prolonging the Grand Coalition by refusing point blank to form a coalition with the Christian Democrats.

The Free Democrats intend, should this prove the case, to sell their support dearly and sacrifice none of their political principles, but they must at least be ready and in a position to negotiate when the time comes.

All this was not said in as many words at Nuremberg but it was noticeable how the party leadership immediately applied the brake whenever particularly left-wing regions or the unashamedly radical youth section of the FDP moved amendments to the party's policy line that would have closed the door to coalition negotiations with the Christian Democrats.

(Münchner Merkur, 25 June 1969)

Recognition issue no election issue



Despite intricate interpretations by the Free Democrats none of the three parties in the Bundestag favours recognition of the GDR and recognition of East Berlin will accordingly not be an election issue, it can be concluded from statements by leading politicians and party bodies.

Ambiguous talk of recognition of the GDR will continue to cause considerable trouble but it has ceased to be a major political issue. A modus vivendi is being sought that will make possible the desired talks with the government in East Berlin without disregard for German interests. Friends and allies have already been informed that Bonn will not sanction division.

The bone of contention is full diplomatic recognition, which would practically perpetuate the division of Germany into two separate units, since reunification aims would then have to be equally serious on both sides.

The next Federal government is likely to present East Berlin with a comprehensive proposal for the formation of all-German bodies on the basis of political and intra-German rather than full international) recognition of the GDR. Thereafter there will no longer be provisos and restrictions on legal and negotiation issues of any kind as far as Bonn is concerned.

There can be no doubt that the FDP will agree to this interpretation of "recognition," particularly as leading Free Democrats have long held similar views. The benfits both for the government and for the opposition would be enormous. A much abused and maligned concept would at long last belong to past history.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 25 June 1969)

CDU's election manifesto bristles with confidence

Confidence is the hallmark of the Christian Democrats' election manifesto, which is to be approved by an election conference at the beginning of July. There is not the slightest trace of an attack on political opponents.

It is even generously noted that peace and freedom have been maintained in common with the other democratic parties. Sure of success on 28 September the CDU proclaims that it intends to and will in future take over political leadership.

As in the manifestoes of the Social and Free Democrats home affairs hold price of place, education and science heading the list. Were the CDU to stand by its election undertakings its programme would indeed represent a bridge leading to the major tasks of the seventies.

The voter will not, admittedly, be able to deduce how the Christian Democrats propose to reach their targets. Nearly all the thirty points mentioned are dealt with in such general terms that any number of interpretations would be possible in terms of day-to-day politics.

This is no coincidence. The assortment is intended not only to attract as many potential voters as possible but also to be the subject of negotiation with prospective coalition partners. There is no way of telling which are the essentials that the party would not be prepared to haggle over.

Last November's Berlin programme, the longhand version of the present catalogue, as it were, is more exact on many points. For election campaign purposes the CDU has steamlined it.

(DIE ZEIT, 27 June 1969)

■ REUNIFICATION

Divided Germany and a united Europe

'YET THE REALITY IS THAT WE FEEL OURSELVES TO BE ONE NATION'

Calls for a European summit conference have put the German Question back on the map as regards the future shape of Europe. At a recent conference held by the Roman Catholic Academy of Bavaria politicians from this country and abroad voiced what were in part controversial views on the prospects of rapprochement between the two parts of Germany.

Ex-Federal Minister of Expellees Johann Baptist Gradl took a conservative view. In his paper on the Eastern Policy of the Federal Government he stated that the Federal government is making every effort to normalise and improve relations with the East, particularly with the Soviet Union. "But," he added, "it would be harbouring illusions to expect swift results."

The Federal government, Dr Gradl noted, had done everything possible to improve relations with the Soviet Union. In its note of 25 March 1966 it had declared that the German people wished to live on good terms with all its neighbours, including those to the east, and had expressly renounced the use of force to gain political ends.

This did not, admittedly, amount to forgoing any change in the status quo, merely to renouncing the use of force in bringing any such chances about. This was the crucial difference between this country's viewpoint and the demands by neighbours to the east for recognition of the status quo by the Federal Republic.

Dr Gradl does not believe that the present state of affairs will be brought to an end by means of a classic peace treaty. A European peace settlement of some kind would, however, be reached. The idea of a European security conference as proposed in Budapest ought not to be rejected "since it has to come one day or other if progress is to be made."

The security conference should be remodelled into a conference leading up to a European peace settlement. "It will remain to be seen where the frontiers are drawn, but it is clear that they will not be the pre-war ones."

"Getting out by peaceful means" the seventeen million Germans in the Soviet Zone must remain the goal of Federal Republic politics. But as Dr Gradl at present sees no prospect of persuading the Soviet Union to change its mind ("and it is the crucial state to be consulted") efforts must be made to ensure that the seventeen million Germans in the Soviet Zone have the opportunity of freely expressing their views.

"That is what it is really all, about and this demand must be met before there can be any considering a normalisation of intra-German relations."

Hans Dieter Jaene, deputy chairman of West Berlin's Free Democrats and the initiator of the Free Democrats' proposal for a "general treaty" with East Berlin, took an entirely different view of the situation in his paper, State Treaty – a Way of Normalising Relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

The Free Democrats, he said, do not expect any progress to be made on the basis of the present policy of the Federal government towards the Eastern Bloc. Herr Jaene is determined not to lose what was salvaged from the catastrophe of 1945 – West Berlin.

How, he asked, can the Soviet Union and the GDR be prompted to renounce the demand first made by Nikita Khrushchev in his 1958 Berlin ultimatum that West Berlin be soncidered a special, that is *third political unit on German territory* and how can Berlin, surrounded by the GDR and isolated from the Federal Republic be kept economically viable?

One West Berliner out of five is already an old-age pensioner and only seventy births are registered for every hundred deaths. The number of people who remove to the West far outnumbers those who move to West Berlin and private capital flows out because the city lives in fear of access routes to and from West Berlin being blockaded by the GDR from one day to the next.

The East is speculating on this fear. "They are waiting in the East for West Berlin to dry up of its own accord." The Allies have of course guaranteed unrestricted access to Berlin and are committed to maintaining the air corridors and the viability of the city but here again one has to ask where the limits lie.

For the time being, Herr Jaene explained, the views of the two sides are diametrically opposed. Governing Mayor Klaus Schütz of West Berlin demands:

1. Continued Allied presence in Berlin.
2. West Berlin's forming part of the legal, economic and monetary system of the Federal Republic.
3. No GDR intervention in the internal affairs of West Berlin.

The powers that be in East Berlin on the other hand demand:

1. Recognition of the existence of the GDR as a separate state.
2. Recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier for an unlimited period of time and not merely until such time as a peace treaty is concluded (and Herr Jaene reckons one will never be signed).
3. Annulment of the Munich agreement.
4. Renunciation by the Federal Republic of nuclear weapons.
5. Acknowledgment of the formula that West Berlin does not belong to the Federal Republic but forms a separate political unit.

In this connection Hans Dieter Jaene opposed further application of the Hallstein doctrine. Breaking off relations with countries that recognise the GDR leads in practice to nothing more than a claim by the DGR to the sole right to represent the German people.

"Does anyone seriously believe," he asked, "that there can still be any changing this frontier?" Yet according to Jaene the Free Democrats are also opposed to full diplomatic recognition of the GDR.

The Soviet Union, the Free Democrats feel, could be persuaded to let drop its claim that West Berlin does not form part of the Federal Republic if this country were prepared to say: we are ready to accept Europe as it is provided you do the same in respect of the situation in Berlin. "This would be the Federal Republic's offer to the East."

Berlin demands, Herr Jaene reckons, represent the weakest link in the chain of Eastern demands and so provides an opportunity of persuading the Soviet Union to give way in return for appropriate concessions on other issues.

Dr Günther Wetzel, Secretary of State to the Ministry of All-German Affairs, outlined the viewpoint of the Federal government. In his paper, Federal Republic and GDR – Intra-German Relations, Dr Wetzel noted that the German Question forms only part of East-West problems. A distinction should be made between eventual goals and targets that could be reached.

German reunification is today conceivable only within the framework of a European security arrangement. Developments in the world over the past twenty years cannot simply be ignored and these include the existence of the GDR.

The aim of reuniting the two separated parts of Germany should not, of course, be forgotten but only a Europe that is no longer divided between blocs will allow any appreciation of the German desire for reunification. In the meantime life should be made more bearable for the Germans living in the GDR.

The Chancellor's proposal for a modus vivendi between the two parts of Germany has yet to meet with any response from the East. At the last central committee meeting of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) Walter Ulbricht made no mention of the offer to negotiate.

Yet the Bonn offer had been even more comprehensive than the general treaty proposed by the Free Democrats; it provided for discussion of all outstanding issues between the two sides without discrimination against either.

Das Parlament
DIE WOCHE IM BUNDESHAUS

"What matters," Dr Wetzel said, "is a gradual improvement in relations. A general treaty is of no use."

Dr Wetzel expressly and definitely opposed full diplomatic recognition of the GDR. Recognition would make both parts of Germany foreign countries in the eyes of the other and solve no problems at all since it would *not* make the Germans friends. "Yet the reality is that we feel ourselves to be one nation."

Professor Alfred Grosser of Paris was invited as an impartial foreign observer. His paper was entitled One Germany, Two Germanies, No Germany? Where a united Europe is concerned, Professor Grosser said, there are two diametrically opposed views. It is felt either that the purpose of European integration is to help the Germans to achieve reunification or that a united Europe will only be possible once the Federal Republic remains satisfied with being merely itself.

When the Western Allies restored sovereignty to the Federal Republic reunification and Berlin were two issues that were not included as part of the package. Consequently the Federal Republic is completely not a sovereign state.

But during and even after the blockade the Germans were happy enough that Four-power status still applied in Berlin since this was the only protection afforded to the city against attacks from the East.

"Complete sovereignty would make division (of Germany) final and irrevocable." On the other hand progress in detente can only be achieved together with progress on the German Question. "There is only one Germany," Professor Grosser stated, "but that does not mean to say that it is necessarily the Federal Republic."

Germans must realise, Professor Grosser added, that as far as the rest of the world is concerned there is no longer a frontier issue. "In the eyes of the whole world the border between Germany and Poland is the Oder and the Neisse."

Herbert Liebmann
(Das Parlament, 21 June 1969)

Youth discusses Basic Law

At a weekend conference in Bonn's Beethovenhalle more than 300 young people discussed the tasks of the younger generation. The conference was convened by the *Bundesjugendring*, an association to which nearly all youth organisations in this country belong, and the Association of Political Youth Organisations to mark the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Federal Republic.

Klaus Flegel, chairman of the organisation, outlined the part played by the critism from the ranks of the establishment.

Herr Flegel, who pointed out that constitutional practice did not always tally with the letter of the law, paid particular attention to the commitment of young people in society.

"The younger generation in this country cannot be divided into a large, well-behaved majority and a small, extremist minority. In its entirety it is a critical generation with views ranging from resignation to activism."

Many young people's political earnest ought not to be taken note of in a noncommittal way. Anxious regimentation of awkward views must be put down. This calls for a greater degree of tolerance, serious debate and political responsibility.

Flegel particularly objected to increasing attempts by leading politicians to "make demonstrations out to be a state of affairs verging on civil war."

Chairman Flegel felt it to be a danger to democratisation of society that the economy was largely under private ownership and so not subject to public control. Monopolies exist not only in production but also in information and communication, he noted.

The *Bundesjugendring* consists of seventeen youth organisations and associations, including the youth movements of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, socialist and trade union youth groups, while the Association of Political Youth Organisations consists of the youth sections of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU), the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Free Democrats (FDP).

(Kieler Nachrichten, 23 June 1969)



■ SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY

Worker-wealth accumulation programmes

TRADE UNIONS SERIOUSLY CONSIDER THE ISSUES

At the beginning of the present legislative period many people felt that a fair amount of progress would be made in policy on the formation of wealth. These expectations have proved unjustified.

There has, of course, been the odd legislative improvement, the 312 Mark Act, for instance (providing handsome interest rates on small amounts of money regularly put aside by low-income workers), but the grand design has yet to materialise.

Yet any number of plans and ideas were framed and voiced by groups ranging from the social committees (which represent working-class interests in the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions) to the employers without action being taken.

So many proposals have been made that it is hard to keep track of them all but all have a number of targets in common. Employees are to be enabled to save between 20,000 and 30,000 Marks, a considerable sum of money for the lower income groups. By means of co-ownership of economic capital, labour will then be able to bring appropriate pressure to bear on industry.

The present accumulation of wealth in the hands of the employees (a trade union phrase meaning, in fact, the accumulation of wealth in the hands of organised labour) is also to even out the cumulative effect of social differences.

These proposals have, of course, been discussed by the Bundestag and the Federal government but the will to make decisions that would have a considerable short-term effect was obviously not strong enough.

Instead time was wasted in more or less fruitless discussion of workers' participation in management, practically overlooking the fact that a causal connection exists between a say in the running of industry and the formation of wealth.

Handelsblatt

At this stage, with only weeks to go before the life of the present parliament comes to an end, the Ministries of Labour, Finance and Economic Affairs are bringing formation of wealth to the fore. A working party is to interpret and evaluate alternatives that are to be discussed between the government and the two sides of industry in the forthcoming round of Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller's concerted action talks.

Now, there can be no objection to such a step being taken. It is only too gratifying that the trade unions are seriously considering the issue. Only a few years ago mention of formation of wealth as an aspect of social policy brought only a compassionate smile to the lips of many a trade union official.

But it would be wrong to convey the impression that at this late stage in the parliamentary proceedings a new deal is on the way. What the three Ministries and the assembled representatives of the government, the employers and the trade unions are discussing cannot be more than a game, albeit a useful one.

Four models are up for debate. In content none of them are new. On close consideration, however, it is clear that the idea of investing a proportion of wages earned has taken firm root.

The first model provides for voluntary arrangements by individual firms to pay employees a bonus in the form of shares in the firm. The second would have some such arrangement incorporated into union wage agreements.

The third is based on the Krelle or Gleitze Plan. The firm would be obliged to remit a certain proportion of wages or profits to a central or regional funds. The fund would be under obligation to invest most of the money on the stock market. Every employee would then be given a free unit in the fund.

The fourth model is based on the Burgbacher Plan. Firms are to set aside 200 Marks a year per employee for the purchase of share certificates. Industry takes a dim view of the third and fourth models and is best disposed towards the first proposal.

The question is: do these four models, regardless of whether or not they are accepted by all concerned, represent the great leap forward in wealth formation policy? Certain misgivings must be voiced.

There can be no doubt that any of the proposals would have a considerable effect on the distribution and accumulation of wealth. What they lack is relevance to social policy as a whole.

During the life-span of the forthcoming parliament there will be protracted debate about workers' participation. Fateful repercussions could result from dealing with the subject in isolation. Workers' participation and formation of wealth must be considered together.

So far there has only been one political attempt to deal in detail with the entire complex: the social policy forecasts for the seventies and eighties made by Stuttgart CDU Bundestag member Erwin Häussler.

There is no need to approve or disapprove of the details of his proposals. The method he employs is certainly correct. The basic instrument he proposes is a participation savings agreement along similar lines to the savings plans with building societies that most German householders use to raise capital to buy or build a house.

The main instrument of the say in running industry is the voting right of the shareholder saver. The details of workers' participation from factory to factory are to be laid down in the Works Councils Act.

Whatever the outcome of negotiations between the three Ministries or between employers and unions Häussler's proposals cannot be ignored. They have been submitted to the Christian Democratic Union as a motion so that the CDU will vote on whether or not to accept them as official policy.

Following the present discussion the 64,000-dollar question will have to be asked soon – by next year at the latest. Otherwise valuable time will be wasted that is needed for accurate consideration of the subject of formation of wealth and workers' participation.

Antonius John
(Handelsblatt, 19 June 1969)

62 % of unemployed are over 45

In mid-May 77,000 of this country's 124,300 unemployed, 62 per cent, were 45 or older, according to statistics compiled by the Federal Institute of Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance in Nuremberg.

The 45 plus age group account for only a third of employed persons. This comparison shows that at a time when the economy is in full swing and unemployment has reached a minimum the unemployed are most older people.

Even so, the Institute comments, it should not be forgotten that unemployment among older workers has been considerably reduced of late, due to no small extent to special efforts on the part of labour exchanges.

Between the end of September 1968 and mid-May 1969 the number of unemployed persons of 45 and over fell by more than 30,000 to 77,000, the number of unemployed wage-earners declining by 27,000 to 58,400 and the number of unemployed salary-earners dropping by 3,900 to 18,600.

It is worth noting that the decline in unemployment was roughly the same in percentage terms for people over and under the age of forty-five, amounting to 29 per cent in each case.

Thanks to the swift recovery from the 1966/67 recession permanent unemployment has been kept to a minimum. In mid-May the number of unemployed persons who had been jobless for a year or more was 27,000, or 21 per cent of the total.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 20 June 1969)

Careers training programme for foreign workers proposed

Dr Josef Stingl, head of the Federal Institute of Labour Exchange and Unemployment Insurance in Nuremberg, would like to see a careers training programme for foreign workers that would serve them well on return to their native countries.

He told the Munich Press Club that his Institute intends shortly to discuss the idea with the Ministries of Economic Cooperation and Labour in Bonn. Foreign workers are to attend courses together with workers from this country and gain enough knowledge and experience to work in the lower echelons of management in their own countries.

Workers trained in this way will prove particularly suited for cooperation with Federal Republic firms in countries that send foreign workers here. They ought also to be in a position to run small firms of their own – a filling station or a garage, for instance.

At the moment the Institute is also endeavouring to intensify training of unskilled labour in foreign workers' home countries. In two-year courses workers are to be trained in advance for certain trades in this country. Colleges of this kind are already receiving financial assistance from Nuremberg in Italy.

The 400 Marks a prospective employer pays for a foreign worker trained in this way are equalled by the Institute, which this year admittedly only has 200,000 Marks at its disposal for this programme. A similar support programme is to be launched in Yugoslavia.

Trainees learn not only professional qualifications but also the German language. Thirty to forty per cent of foreign workers required, Dr Stingl stated, need to be trained operatives but only fifteen to twenty per cent of foreign workers at present have previous training.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 June 1969)

What is it to be rich? What is it to be poor?

Social welfare policy decisions of the magnitude of a genuine formation of wealth policy rather than the present complex and aimless programme of government savings incentives take time to come to fruition.

This process must not be accelerated arbitrarily, otherwise large numbers of the general public are bound to gain the wrong idea about formation of wealth, much as they did about the 312 Mark Act, which was heralded as a formation of wealth measure. In reality the Act represents nothing more than a slight extension of savings incentives.

Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller's concerted action gathering of government officials and representatives of the employers and the trade unions is running the risk of painting a deceptive picture by rushing to produce at least a discussion document on the subject in time for the 28 September general election.

Formation of wealth, if it is to progress from the present small sums to genuine co-ownership could shake the country to its foundations.

Once the general public has grasped how wealth accumulates and how it is distributed propaganda trickerey will be in a position to generate far more discontent than student propaganda trickery will be in a position to generate far more discontent than student protest.

The differences between rich and poor are not as striking in this country as, say, in developing countries but rich and poor are relative concepts. The general public must be informed about formation of wealth purposefully and truthfully, otherwise the same confused ideas will arise as those current in respect of revaluation of the Mark.

When all is said and done one of the Social Democrats' demands was for an informed society. Now is the time.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 June 1969)

■ ARCHITECTURE

Churchmen criticise church buildings



Delegates representing young Protestant attending the 14th conference on church building, which took place in Darmstadt from 5 to 9 June, called in question the sense and purpose of the gathering by quoting from Luther's sermon on the occasion of the consecration of Thorgau Schlosskirche.

In 1544 the great reformer explained, "Serving God properly does not mean that we should build special churches and temples at great cost and involving much effort." God's word could be preached in an open space beneath the sky – "and wherever there is suitable space."

Bearing in mind Luther's words and critically appraising the reality of post-war religious building, which emphasises possessions and achievements, young clergy and theology students decided to form an impromptu opposition group. They used the opportunity of the conference, which only takes place every few years, to bring home to the relevant body of the Protestant Church in Germany (EKD) their ideas on the reform of church-building.

In fact, reviving Luther's methods, they literally pinned up their protests – in the form of a printed poster – on the walls of a new church designed by Ernst Gisel, which conference visited en masse: Ostentatious, sacred facades conceal laziness! Nothing to do with the real world, but beautiful and expensive! Prevent the waste of capital!

The opposition group put forward more specific ideas to the four hundred delegates in a number of pamphlets: "You are seriously trying to find a suitable concept for the churches of today and the next decade. We advise you not to build *any* churches. No more consecrated buildings which help to conceal lack of faith by stressing aesthetic and culturel values. What do you think of a clergyman who stands up in a million-Mark church and appeals to the social conscience of Christians? "

The attacks were not only directed against the church leaders of Hesse and Nassau, who hosted the conference, and not only against the building offices of the various state churches in the Federal Republic, but also against the chairman of the committee which organised the conference on church-building, Professor Oskar Söhngen.

Professor Söhngen accepted the challenge of the disturbers-of-the-peace, which he regarded as a welcome contribution to the liberal atmosphere – and only partially as evidence of the conference's diminishing authority. Nonetheless, the much-quoted crisis over church-building – which affects both Protestants and Catholics – should not simply be tackled by negating and destroying traditional attitudes.

Anyone who denied a new community the centrepiece of its life, namely accommodation for religious gatherings, would be guilty before God and man. Of course, all new church-buildings should manifest "Franciscan simplicity," as been emphatically stated at previous conferences.

And Söhngen, too, was ready with his Luther quotations. He was able to out-trump the quotes intended to provoke him with another, even more typically Lutheran quotation. A serious prayer which upsets the devil can be offered "beneath a straw roof or in a pig-sty."

However, Söhngen maintained, Luther's anti-church-building attitude was understandable in view of contemporary circumstances. At the time there was a certain glut of churches and his comments were really directed against the monasteries. It would have been easy to find a qualifying Luther quote: "But if hard times occurred," then it would be "a good thing to build special premises, in fact churches."

Other talks dealt with the "value" of religious building and even of traditional church services. The lively discussion demonstrated that both matters are more problematic than ever. It was said that in the New Testament the word "service" generally only refers to synagogues and heathen cults, whilst the early Christian communities held "gatherings in the name of Jesus."

During the course of the conference the foreground and background of widely used terminology was often stressed in an effort to get down to specific problems – or to talk round such problems. Excellent opportunities for verbal battles arose, when basic concepts were obviously lacking.

So, certain urgently necessary clarifications – which could have been practically applied when delegates returned home – did not materialise. The tricky question of whether actual churches or multi-purpose accommodation should be built was avoided with Mephistophelean skill. The phrase "multi-purpose religious premises" will no longer be used; in future, this designation will be covered by "accommodation for religious services." For everything which the community does is a service to God. Is it really?



The interior of a recently built church (Photo: Ark)

Are parishioners prepared to renounce casually community buildings which often provide more room than the relevant churches and have a stage, film facilities and a kitchen? Whether people would be allowed to eat and drink in the new "accommodation for religious services" would indicate the tolerance of each parish – and this would also be somewhat similar to Holy Communion... But there are definite differences between an Amen and a toast!"

The church expects the building plans of its architects to answer many problems which will affect the future of parish life. This need for external help is most clearly illustrated by the announcement of the winner of the national competition for the design of a new religious centre in Darmstadt-Neukranichstein. The winning design was displayed at the conference and was interpreted in many different ways.

The task, which was set by a special study group, consisted in "finding the appropriate building concept for the reality of a contemproary Christian community." But: "During the present transitional stage, the forms of the structures of actual parish life are still largely an unknown quantity. It would be a good thing if the designs submitted could contribute ideas and suggestions in this respect."

The word "church" was deliberately avoided when the winner of the competition was announced. But the *Frankfurt* architect Klaus Meyer's *description* of his design, which won first prize, may be regarded as an important *clue*: "This is a church in which an absolutely mysterious event occurs – even if within a simple framework, devoid of false effects – it is not a multi-purpose building suitable for undenominational, modernistic, religio-cultural assiduity."

Looking objectively at the prize-winning project – a conglomeration of flat, square and polygonal buildings with similar-shaped interiors, but without recognisable inter-relationship – it must be assumed that the selectors felt that their fundamental questions had been answered more in words than in the actual building design. At any rate, the selectors were so impressed by Meyer's description that large chunks of his explanatory report were included in the minutes.

Should churches still be built? Another outsider, officially asked for his opinion by the conference (which is beginning to doubt its own efficacy), gave a definitely affirmative answer. The West Berlin architectural expert, Ulrich Conrads, appealed for the courage to be anachronistic.

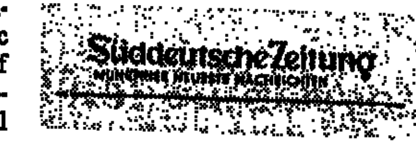
He commented that an empty church – a place for other-worldly seriousness in the midst of the "barracks" which surround us – was certainly anachronistic. Should the church really concentrate its energies solely on meeting the demands of society? If so, wouldn't it be necessary deliberately to paraphrase the whole gospel?

Conrads said that as an active force, the church must display self-confidence and declare that it is not prepared to assimilate – this also applies to church buildings. Otherwise, by restricting its premises, it will also restrict its breathing space.

Hans Wolfram Theil

(CHRIST UND WELT, 13 June 1969)

Werkbund's functions defined at Munich conference



This year the Bavarian branch of the *Deutsche Werkbund* (German labour Association) held its annual general meeting at the premises of Bavarian radio. The speaker was Adolf .Werkbund .do for society and what could it do?"

At times his talk was not just an account aiemd at awakening a new awareness, it was also like an apology. Referring to the history of the association, which was founded in Munich in 1907, disbanded in 1934 and re-formed after the war, Arndt showed that the initial aims of "ennobling industrial labour" and the efforts to prevent misuse by industry were really – apart from their social implications – the first challenge to specialised idiots."

Even in its early days the *Werkbund* was concerned with "comprehending interrelated factors" and with political commitment. The "justness" of a thing has nothing to do with its function, but involves correlations. Even de Velde and Muthesius assisted the development of "types" and the famous settlement projects in the twenties aimed at the development of types.

Arndt regards the present task of the *Werkbund* as being to resist the "dangers of the future," to recognise and counteract the dangers threatening man's environment. Today it is not enough to set examples (for instance, an example of good form); the basic conditions of human existence (clean air, clean water, beautiful countryside) must be preserved and the awareness of the responsibility to prevent despoliation of the countryside and profiteering must be strengthened.

Thus, the aim of the *Werkbund* is to encourage community responsibility. Arndt feels that a start should be made in schools, the education system should be changed so that young people are made aware of their responsibility towards their environment. Children should be taught the difference between what is "self-evident" and what is "fashionable;" they should learn to prefer what is permanent to the manipulated changes of fashions. Arndt said that awakening an appreciation of reality involved the factual question of historical moment.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 June 1969)



■ EDUCATION

Pre-school reading discussed at Regensburg conference

Educationalist Rolf Lückert's views on pre-school reading instruction for children were criticised and partly rejected at a recent symposium in Regensburg. Herr Lückert was not present at the meeting.

Rolf Lückert is a controversial advocate of teaching children to read before *they have* reached school-going age. He remained in Munich while his main adversary, Munich-born child psychotherapist Gerd Biermann, presented his views to the experts present.

This was the annual meeting of the national association of child psychiatrist. Psychologist Ilse Pickottka also spoke at the meeting.

The arguments for and against pre-school reading lessons are not new. They are based on scientific assumptions and theories rather than on exact findings. So the true insights came not from Munich but from the meeting-place itself on the Danube. Dietrich Rüdiger, a Regensburg educationalist, reported on the first results of a long-term study of pre-school reading instruction.

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

One of the reasons for the clash of opinions over such instruction is surely the lack of experience in this field. Dietrich Rüdiger began in the autumn of 1967 with an experimental group in a Regensburg kindergarten. The study, which extends over ten years, is to probe *these* questions:

Are children of pre-school age capable of intelligently reading texts with appropiate illustrations of children and objects?

Can the child's intelligence be stimulated by pre-school reading lessons or can comparable effects be achieved with pre-school cultivation of language and language contacts?

Does pre-school instruction in reading accelerate the child's development generally, or does it only lead to partial or short-term advances over other children who do not receive instruction?

Do early reading lessons preserve and encourage the coordination of the child's personality as a whole, or do they impede natural coordination? Rüdiger observed a group of children "playing" at reading and another group in which no reading was done. He also observed small children who did not attend a kindergarten and received no pre-school reading incentives.

The first findings were quite positive. Four-one-half to five-year-old children learned, without exception, to read intelligently.

The attention received by the children in kindergarten, with twenty to thirty-minute reading-playing sessions daily, stimulated general development more strongly than their mere rational functions. Thus far, no disturbances or complications have been noticed in children that took part in the reading sessions. Indeed, after a few months of reading many children overcame difficulties of speech such as stuttering and stammering.

In his paper on Social Psychology and Psychotherapeutic Aspects of Early Reading Lessons, Gerd Biermann based his views largely on emotional factors.

Lückert reports having played reading games with a ten-month-old baby, and Biermann explains this by saying the the baby has reached a critical period in its confrontation with the symptoms of *Fremdeln* or "acting strange." The small child lives entirely in a world of play, says Biermann. It would therefore be a poor substitute, if not a frustrating one, for the baby to receive pictures out of his world of play in abstract form instead of being able to gain "experience of the world" in actual play.

Biermann sketched a picture of the mother who is uncertain how to rear her child. He harped on the ambitious fathers who found no time to care about the development and education of their children.

Attention was also drawn to overworked kindergarten attendants. Biermann said attendants should be promoted from the status of playing nurse for the children to that of "kindergarten teacher."

Biermann spoke of the lack of kindergartens in the Federal Republic. In this respect it is an underdeveloped country. Unlike other European countries and America, only about one third of all children in this country can ever visit a kindergarten.

Children who seem to be more advanced than others are another phenomenon that interests Biermann. These are children that think or are given to understand that they are the best in the class, but they lag behind later and become a troublesome element in the school.

These difficulties can arise, but Biermann argues that they can be avoided. Children want to play. Should they be allowed only to play.

Rüdiger and also the symposium's secretary, Reinhart Lempp, are of the opinion that children should be allowed to play as much as they please without neglecting the more constructive aspects of their early education. At a certain age every child wants to "achieve" something.

Children should be encouraged to do this. It is important, however, that they should be encouraged in the proper way, avoiding a dogmatic approach to the more constructive aspects of play.

Biermann advanced the view that two- to three-year-old children are too young to be taught how to read. Reading lessons cannot be introduced at any time in a child's life. The child must first acquire "experience," an awareness of the world.

Then pre-school instruction in reading can certainly serve a useful purpose and develop the general personality of the child. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 June 1969)

Authority in education and society today

"Anti-authoritarian education" is a catchword with political implications rather than an educational problem in the strict sense. Protesting students pose the question of authority in its essential context with reference to the entire sphere of social life.

Little wonder therefore that a large number of students turned up for a discussion in Heidelberg on "Anti-authoritarian Education." The discussion was organised by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Student Association and the Heidelberg Christian High School Group. It was attended by Professor Gamm from the Darmstadt Institute of Technology and Dr Engelhardt, a lecturer in theology at the Heidelberg techer's college.

Dr Engelhardt began by discussing, as a theologian, in a positive light, the meaning and nature of authority. "It is not possible to live without authority," he said.

A person who experiences authority is confirmed in his status as an individual rather than constrained. Man tends to determine or mark out not only others but himself as well. (Luther speaks of man's *Eingekrümmtsein* in himself).

This self-determination can, however, be suspended by authority. This means that man can enjoy more freedom by the experience of authority.

In eleven theses, which were then put up for discussion, Professor Gamm outlined and critically reviewed the present interrelationship of society and education. He said that hitherto educationalists have not seriously considered the role of education in society.

Professor Gamm suggested that a body of entrenched educationalists are clinging to antiquated educational structures. He pleaded for less parental control in the service of society.

"Children are not the property of the parents," he said. Society has a justifiable interest in their education, has even "a greater right to its guidance," according to Professor Gamm.

He said that the family is expected to give the child its first social knowledge of the world. Parents have no claim to the trust and thankfulness of their children. Trust and thankfulness can only be the result of good education.

Many objections were raised to the suggestion that parental control should be weakened. Several speakers said that if parental influence were reduced many children would find themselves in a worse plight than they are in today.

Besides, it was argued that as soon as the state and society play a decisive role in children's education the danger of their abusing their influence would be great. This would not be the first time such power was abused.

Parental authority or stupidity would then merely be replaced by the authority or stupidtiy of the state. The family should encourage critical reflection in the child. It should even develop towards public institutions. The family that seeks too much to adapt to new trends does not seem to be an ideal worthy of imitation.

Advancing another argument, Dr Engelhardt said that society must free itself from the alternative: parents or society. It must free itself from its conception of the family as a ghetto, divorced from society.

Professor Gamm called the process that can be expected to improve the efficacy of education a "a heightening of the educational sensibility of society." Our social realities are still constituted in such a way that class norms become an integral part of the educational fate of children.

The proportion of students from working-class families is still shamefully small. If a child of fourteen is considered sensible enough to be able to state its religious profession, why should not children of the same age be able to state their professional ambitions?

Professor Gamm and Dr Engelhardt agreed that the essential question in educational policy today is not: how can I introduce my child to a healthy and protected world? The essential problem is: how can I educate my child so that it can recognise the existential possibilities of tomorrow and be able to cope with them?

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 12 June 1969)

Picture-book farms remain part of a child's ethos

The "picture-book farmer" is still alive in schoolchildren's imagination. Everyday rural life is still described in romantic terms – close to nature, activities in the open air, economic independance, lots of animals and little trace of machinery.

These picture-book idylls refuse to die out, it seems. A survey on this subject was recently carried out by the Frankfurt institutema. Special attention was paid to child psychotherypist, Gerd Biermann, presented his views to the experts present.

The survey team was headed by Professor Thomas Ellwein in Frankfurt. In the matter of children's views on agriculture it was found that associations evoked by "agriculture" were usually of a negative character.

The children questioned in the sample did not look upon the farmers as a community which is at present under pressure and requiring state assitance. Farming as a profession, however, appealed to very few.

Farming was thought to be unappealing because of the heavy manual work involved, the difficulties of selling the produce and the meagre profits made. The greatest objection to farm life concerned the many, at times unpleasantly dirty tasks to be performed, dependence on the weather for good yields and early rising.

Most children did not regard the farmyard as a modern production centre. The farmyards they were asked to draw contained lots of dogs, hens, rabbits, horses and cows. Rarely was a tractor to be seen, never once a motor car.

The survey outlined four dimensions in which the farmer is seen – in social isolation, living close to nature; living a stupid, meaning intellectually stupid, existence; living in circumstances for which special consideration must be made.

The sample consisted of 248 eight-grade pupils in secondary schools in Hesse municipal and rural areas.

The survey was organised by Ima which has undertaken to draw up educational programmes on agriculture. It is hoped to remove outmoded or flase conceptions of rural life.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 June 1969)

■ MEDICINE

The causes of homocidal tendencies

'BORN MURDERER' DOES NOT EXIST IN FACT

In his book *Das sogenannte Böse* (So-called Evil) Konrad Lorenz, the behaviourist researcher, says that aggressive instincts towards preservation of the species can be regarded as accompanying symptoms, but not as the causes of crimes of violence. This theory, which has been corroborated by numerous analyses of murderers, was supported by Emanuel Steigleder of the Institute for Forensic and Social Medicine at Kiel University on the occasion of the 10th seminar for medical training, recently held in Westerland on the island of Sylt.

Steigleder has investigated the psychological causes and motives of 150 homicidal crimes; he deliberately excluded mentally disturbed criminals from this sample. The case histories rarely revealed conflict situations. None of the criminals were people who tended towards aggression purely for the sake of aggression. Mental conflicts, which led to crimes of violence, relatively seldom produced secondary aggressions, but a particular personality type always emerged as one of the main reasons for the crime.

Steigleder found that the murderers and killers fell into three different personality categories: the emotional criminals who committed crimes of violence because of injured self-esteem; the unfeeling and egocentric criminals who committed murder cold-bloodedly and usually for personal gain (the kind that murder taxi-drivers); and finally, the instinctive criminals who always manifested uncontrollable sexual impulses.

Of course, emotional influences can also affect the rational, cold-blooded criminal who has precisely planned a robbery possibly involving murder. But the aggression of this type of criminal is always a reaction to certain situations and never the cause of the deed.

The case history of the emotional criminal always reveals emotional wounds such as a conflict neurosis, which is usually caused by severe personality disturbances. With these criminals, it is often difficult to distinguish between the influences of personality and of environment, but the capacity for abnormal reactions is almost always affected by environment.

These violent criminals are generally people who have not succeeded in gaining recognition from society, who suffer from severe inferiority complexes, avoid human contacts and, living in isolation, are burdened with emotional tensions.

These repressed and inhibited tensions need to be released and a chance incident is often enough to unleash an act of violence. In such cases, what seems to be aggression is in fact a reaction to repressed feelings.

The emotional criminal releases "hyperkinetic" forces in the form of violent action. But these forces are the expression of a defence mechanism against society, which has subjectively unbalanced these individuals. The act of violence itself re-established balance for the emotional criminal.

Thus, the criminal himself regards his crime as a kind of defence. Moreover, biochemical investigations have shown that increased secretion of adrenalin into the blood is charecteristic of these criminals.

If fear is a contributory motive for the crime – and fear is a frequent accompanying symptom of emotionally-motivated crimes of violence – there should also be a high serotinous level in the brain. The American physiologist, Cannon, was the first to demonstrate this point through experiments on rats.

The instinctive criminal, who is of low intelligence and displays uncontrolled sexual inpulses, often has a distinct motor set. With these criminals, the hypermotor habit which is primarily influenced by the personality could most readily be interpreted as an aggressive instinct.

But it has been demonstrated that only in rare cases does the instinctive criminal intend to murder; he simply wants to render his victim defenceless, though he consciously admits the possibility of killing his victim.

All these investigations, which have led to the assumption that conflict situations, and not aggressive impulses embedded in the personality structure, motivate crimes of violence, do not merely amount to theoretical hair-splitting but have thoroughly practical implications.

Since, on the basis of these investigations, one must assume that there is no such thing Since, on the basis of these investigations, one must assume that there is no such thing as a "born murderer" (that is a person with an innate tendency to indulge in exaggerated aggression – described by Konrad Lorenz and Sigmund Freud as an aggressive instinct), then doctors have new tasks to tackle: if possible, mental conflict situations should be recognised in good time, they should be correctly interpreted and treated appropriately so that the individual does not go so far as to commit a violent crime.

Modern psychological medicines are particularly suitable for treating these people; these medicines chiefly influence the part of the brain in which emotions are transformed into physical activity. They calm down these cerebral regions and can ease accumulated tensions which threaten to cause violence.

Instinctive criminals can also be treated with anti-androgens, drugs which repress sexual drives – this is sometimes called "medicinal castration." It will be most difficult to identify cold-blooded calculating muderers in good time and to dissuade them from their proposed course of action.

(DIE WELT, 18 June 1969)

High incidence of pyelonephritis among pregnant women

Of 2,981 expectant mothers attending the advisory centre at Würzburg University gynaecology clinc and patients already admitted to the hospital prior to delivery, 67 were suffering from acute, and 128 from chronic inflammation of the kidney and the kidney pelvis.

These figures clearly show that pyelonephritis is much more common than is generally assumed, and this certainly applies not simply to expectant mothers but to the population as a whole. Often, this disease goes unnoticed because for a long time there are few symptoms, and treatment is only sought when the later manifestations can no longer be avoided.

Accurate diagnosis of this disease is unthinkable without laboratory medicine. The first stage of diagnosis is to investigate the presence of bacteria in the urine; more than 100,000 germs per millilitre of morning urine is regarded as evidence of "significant bacteriuria." This indicates inflammation.

During discussion of this subject at the Karlsruhe diagnostic conference, Professor G. Linzenmeier (Essen) emphasised that present medical opinion regards quantitative methods as being much more important than hitherto for an accurate, bacteriological diagnosis.

But for general practitioners and country doctors, who may not be able to avail themselves of the possibilities for modern, bacteriological diagnosis, simpler investigations can prove valuable for recognising pyelonephritis in its early stages.

This is especially true of the nitrite test which indicates bacterial transformation of natrate compounds in the urine into nitrites, and hence indirectly establishes the presence of the corresponding quantities of bacteria. X-ray and radiation methods and numerous functional tests, which can be evaluated in the laboratory, can also contribute towards early diagnosis of inflamed kindneys.

The Hamburg urologist Dr P. Brühl demonstrated that a problem which has been solved thanks to numerous good ideas and lots of hard work can suddenly come to the fore again because of a point which no one expected to present difficulties.

He said that the best and most effective diagnostic methods could prove useless if the banal business of obtaining a urine sample was not carried out with the utmost cleanliness, plenty of soap and water for the patient and if the instruments and containers used were absolutely sterile.

Dr Brühl disputed the widespread assumption that under all circumstances catheter urine guarantees cleanliness and purity and is therefore suitable for tests. If, however, a catheter had to be used then medical staff should make sure that the tube could not become a source of infection in the urinary tract. He added that, ideally, urine samples should be taken from the middle of the spontaneous urinal flow.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 June 1969)

Bundestag authorises voluntary castration of sexual criminals

On 13 June the Bundestag passed the long-awaited law on voluntary castration without a debate – this was not only due to pressure of time. The problem, which this law is intended to help solve, concerns the prevention of sexual crimes.

Of course, it would be wrong to attach far-reaching expectations to this law. But it would be far more questionable and utterly contrary to the facts of the matter, if the clauses of this law were in any way classed as penal sanctions. If the law is to have any point in this instance, then it can only serve a social, therapeutic purpose for people who already find themselves beyond the limit between personal, culpable guilt and the automatic mechanisms of an innate drive.

Nonetheless, free decision comes into play – through the voluntary principle on which this law is based. The legislature has rightly rejected enforced castration, which unfortunately many people still advocate.

Enforced castration would not only offend against human dignity in the abstract, but would also affect the mental and physical well-being of the individual involved because of the finality of the operation.

Moreover, because of its irrevocable nature, the law only permits castration if it seems unavoidable in view of the personal circumstances of the individual; that is when there is no other hope of protecting the individual himself and society from his abnormal impulses.

The case of the multiple child-murderer, Jürgen Bartsch, who recently said he was willing to undergo voluntary castration, may clarify the practical signifance of the law. Of course, this new law does not solve the problem of sexual crimes; for a start the sexual impulse has to be manifested before the law can act. But it is a progressive step towards legal consistency and legal protection for doctors involved in treatment, for the courts and for the pathological criminal.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 June 1969)



Free University in Berlin to aid perinatal research

The governing body of the Free University of West Berlin recently decided to promote the perinatal research project proposed by Professor Erich Saling, and to allow the project to be undertaken by the FU medical faculty.

Three months ago the medical faculty informed the West Berlin senator for arts and sciences, Professor Stein, that Saling's research project, which aim to reduce infant mortality before, during and after birth, was regarded as one of the most topical and important areas for research, and that in addition it would benefit people far beyond West Berlin itself, and hece was fully supported by the faculty. If an institute for perinatal medicine was set up in West Berlin, it would be the first of its kind in the world.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 June 1969)

■ THE ECONOMY

More capital investment than ever

INCREASED LONG-TERM CAPITALISATION PROGRAMMES

Industrial investments this year will break all records. Throughout the country industrial firms are now more willing than ever to take the plunge in the hope that the prevailing trend will continue.

A survey carried out by the Ifo Institute for Economic Research suggests that 27,000 million Marks will be invested this year, 25 per cent more than in 1968 when gross capital investments slightly exceeded 21,500 million Marks. This represented an advance of only two per cent on the previous year.

Last year, many facilities were still idle, and manufacturers were reluctant to go ahead with development plans. A far greater volume of capital goods were ordered, however. By the end of last year, orders still waiting to be executed were valued at over 12,000 million Marks.

The principal motive behind the trend towards greater investment activity is the desire to increase available production facilities. The stimulus came in April when ninety per cent of available capacity was being used.

Industrial investments last year accounted for 17.6 per cent of gross capital investments generally, compared to 19.1 per cent in the previous year. This year's figure is expected to match that of 1967.

The pacemakers are the auto manufacturers and mechanical engineering sectors. Also electrical engineering firms which are reporting 25 to 33 per cent higher investments.

Activity is also picking up in steel and iron construction and in the metal-working sectors. Here investments are expected to be much higher this year.

In the basic materials and capital goods sectors greater investment activity is planned especially by petroleum companies, the chemical industry, iron and steel concerns and rubber and asbestos companies. The Ifo experts also predicted lively activity in the consumer goods industry. This is especially true of plastics processing, pottery and also the textiles and clothing industry. Pulp and paper and glassware are also planning to invest more this year.

Investment activity in other Western industrial nations is expected to accelerate this year. An increase of fourteen per cent in private investments is expected in America.

In Canada, investments of manufacturing industries are expected to go up by fifteen per cent, compared to an estimated rise of fourteen per cent in Great Britain. In Japan, estimates vary between twelve and 25 per cent.

Judging by production programmes already made known in Common Market countries investments can be expected to increase by about twenty per cent.

In this country, capital and consumer goods industries are especially anxious to press ahead with plans to extend available facilities. The most progressive expansionary plans are reported from the electrical engineering sector, auto manufacturing companies, mechanical engineering, the metalworking industries, plastics-processing, the glass industry and pulp and paper companies.

In other sectors of the capital and consumer goods industries, however, rationalisation and greater concentration of resources is still the declared aim of much investment activity, according to the latest Ifo report. Extensions to facilities in the basic materials and capital goods sectors have become less significant.

This is especially true of the chemical industry in which great efforts are now made to streamline facilities. Development plans to expand capacities are only reported from the pulp and paper, rubber and asbestos sectors.

Plans to extend facilities are often accompanied by alterations or extensions in production programmes. Companies appear to be less interested at present in schemes to introduce new production methods and labour-saving schemes, according to the Ifo report.

Seven per cent greater facilities are planned in the manufacturing industries compared to six per cent last year. The Ifo experts explain this relatively small increase by pointing out that many projects are not expected to affect production until next year.

Greater long-term investment programmes have been implemented this year. It will take at least one year to put them into effect.

At a general meeting of the Ifo Institute Professor Friedrich Lutz opposed fixed parity rates. He said that parities cannot be used to defend an island of stability in an inflationary world.

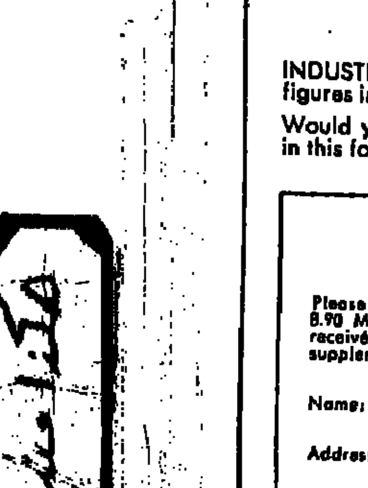
Combatting inflation

Even in a country that is much concerned with stability, direct pressure on prices would necessarily lead to a positive balance of payments and the accrual of liquidity connected with into an inflationary trend, Professor Lutz added. Only by altering the exchange rates can inflation stimulated by exports be combatted.

Professor Lutz said that capital exports cannot satisfactorily offset the inflationary trend. He countered the Bretton Woods system with a proposal to widen the exchange margins to three or four per cent on both sides of the parity, supplemented by the possibility to alter the parity itself in gradual stages.

The Ifo Institute's economic expert, Dr Hahn, said that actual interest rates showed a tendency to increase last year. Despite price increases on about the same level, savings have nevertheless increased as well, he said.

(Handelsblatt, 18 June 1969)



Penalising tax legislation hampers investment abroad

Shareholders are naturally disappointed when business reports state that profits of foreign affiliates and holders have not been touched. They know, however, that this is the best thing to do, not only because these profits are needed for expansion abroad but also because the Treasury is so interested in them that little is left over to enjoy anyway.

Speaking on this subject, Dr Zahn, spokesman for Daimler-Benz board, once again complained that tax legislation in this country is neither an incentive for foreign investments or a security against the risks involved.

Dr Zahn said that industry does not want the government to subsidise foreign investments. What it does expect is that at least as far as the tax laws are concerned legislation governing foreign affiliates should be on a par with home conditions and conditions prevailing in other countries.

It is to be sincerely hoped therefore, Dr Zahn added, that the Bill now being debated by the Bundestag will become law as soon as possible. The Bill provides that foreign subsidiaries should receive the same treatment as domestic companies.

Losses incurred by foreign affiliates could then be taken into consideration by the parent companies. In the past, making adequate provision for such losses was a difficult and devious procedure.

Comprehensive privileges are also a problem that has been given due consideration only in a few double-taxation agreements. Another disruptive factor, according to Dr Zahn, is that privileges granted to holding companies are not recognised in this country. Sensibly enough, holding companies are used as a financial turntable for foreign holdings.

These can only serve their purpose, however, when their mediation does not mean that taxes are due with every transaction of profits by these companies. The legislature should lose no time in implementing reforms in this matter, said Dr Zahn.

Sound bases of operations are demanded, not financial concessions from the government. If Federal Republic firms are to remain in the running on world markets the laws governing taxation must be revised without delay.

Several companies in this country are on the threshhold of world status, said Dr Zahn. Daimler-Benz is an example of what it means economically to cross this threshold.

Daimler-Benz is partly transferring its spare parts production facilities to Argentina. International deployment of labour is the company's objective.

This is a progressive decision not only from the economic point of view. It also points the way towards a reversal of export and import trends.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 13 June 1969)

■ BREWING

All that has a foaming head on it is not always beer !

BEER BATTLES FOR THE CONSUMERS OF THE EUROPEAN MARKET

DIE WELT

UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Duke William IV of Bavaria was the inventor of the "purity regulation" for beer; now, the duke is to be called to account, 453 years after the original regulation was introduced. In Brussels recently another Bavarian, Hermann Höcherl, as Federal Minister of Agriculture, supported the retention of this purity regulation.

And the Minister of Health, Käthe Strobel, took the same line. She announced that at the Brussels negotiations her ministry would also support the retention of this regulation which has applied since 1516.

It is true that beer warfare has not yet broken out in Brussels; the story of the proposed "Europa Beer" which the Brussels European Commission is anxious to introduce as part of its standardisation plan is no more than froth. What is the real issue?

According to the Common Market treaty, the legal prescriptions applying to the six, individual member states must be harmonised insofar as this is desirable for the orderly functioning of the European Economic Community (EEC).

As far as beer is concerned, the European Commission has told the Council of Ministers that before the end of this year it will suggest guide-lines for the assimilation of legal regulations affecting beer, which are at present valid in the EEC member nations.

But apparently there is beer and beer, Federal Republic manufacturers, proud of the traditional purity regulation, fear that their EEC partners will — as it were — brutalise the production of beer, and that they want to punish the sixteenth century Bavarian duke for lying about beer.

According to the Federal Republic beer duty law of 1952, beer can only be marketed in this country if it has been manufactured exclusively from barley malt, hops, yeast and water — in other words it must comply with the old purity regulation.

Federal Republic brewers enjoy a strong position on European markets and their EEC partners regard this strict discipline as too much of a good thing. In Italy and France up to 25 and thirty per cent respectively of the barley malt can be replaced by malt from other cereal crops or by other starchy substances such as glucose or sugar. The Dutch and the Belgians allow a number of other ingredients to be used in the production of beer, so long as those substances are not damaging to health.

In Brussels, Hermann Höcherl was flabbergasted when he learnt that Belgian export beer can also contain semolina. The history of beer reveals, incidentally, that William IV's order in 1516 was based on purely fiscal motives. Moreover, beer manufactured in accordance with the purity regulation can only be sored for a maximum of eight weeks without noticeably impairing quality.

Finally, this country's beer duty law does not prevent beer intended for export — with the exception of Bavarian beer — from containing other ingredients and additives. Consequently, this country's troubled EEC beer specialist and enthusiast Bernhard Wehrens maintains, the vast majority of exported Federal Republic beer is not manufactured in accordance with the purity regulation for reasons of conservation and transportation.

A large proportion of EEC beer is manufactured in this country. In 1968 Federal Republic beer production amounted to eighty million hectalitres, compared with total EEC production of 123 million hectolitres.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that common formula, according to which the use of unprocessed produce — that is unmalted barley — would be allowed within a thirty per cent limit of the total ingredients used. The permitted ingredients would be restricted to barley, wheat, rice and maize. But later the Federal Republic delegation rejected this compromise solution.

"Europa Beer" will not be drunk. Brussels emphasises that if a regulation governing the use or non-use of unprocesses produce was introduced, there would be no need to change the normal way of manufacturing beer in this country from barley, hops, yeast and water. This means that the Federal Republic purity regulation would remain unchanged. But, in addition, the production of beer containing a proportion of unprocessed produce and the importation of beer produced in other EEC countries would be allowed.

Testing beer samples in a modern brewery (Photo: Holsten-Brauerei)

Federal Republic brewers regard the Brusssels "harmonisation zeal" with grave misgivings. In the suggested guide-lines presented to the Council of Ministers, the Europa Commission says it wants to eliminate the trade barriers within the EEC caused by varying legal regulations and to overcome unfair, competitive conditions affecting brewers within the Community.

It is surprising to note that at present beer trade between EEC member nations only accounts for 1.3 per cent of total EEC production. During the Commission's negotiations with representatives of the European Brewers' Association and of the governments of member nations, it has so far been agreed that the number and quantity of permitted additives, particularly chemical substances, should be kept as low as possible.

But disagreement once again arises as to which additives should be regardedas unnecessary. It is understandable that breweries in other Common Market countries are anxious that they should be allowed to continue using additives which facilitate technical processes or produce economic advantages. Nonetheless, a compromise solution cannot be excluded.

However, the situation differs as regards the valid "beer creed," that is what ingredients should be allowed to go into Common Market beer. It is said in Brussels that as early as 1964 the European Brewers' Association decided on a

Here again, beer philosophers disagree: Federal Republic brewers feel that the production of beer containing unprocessed produce would impair quality and bring about a reduction in consumption.

On the other hand, beer imports are obviously regarded as undesirable because as a rule the cost of ingredients for beer containing unprocessed produce is less than the cost of beer made of pure barley malt.

In other words, there are fears that beers from EEC countries could be sold on the Federal Republic market more cheaply than Federal Republic beers. But if it is true that beer-drinkers stick to a particular brand, this danger does not seem to be very great.

In addition, the Brussels Commission is to suggest that the beer consumer should be informed of the contents of his beer. The philosophy attached to beer-drinking is not simplified by the fact that in Bergium and Czechoslovakia, for example, where the purity regulation does not apply, the beer consumption per head of population is at least as high as in the Federal Republic.

The real EEC beer war will probably start next year when the Council of Ministers will consider the Europa Commission's suggested guide-lines for standardising the legal provisions governing beer. Then, presumably, the differences between various types of beer will be revealed.

Federal Republic brewers will not abandon the purity regulation, whatever decision the EEC commission reaches on this point. In an interview with *Die Welt* this view was put forward by the chairman of the executive of Hamburg's Holsten-Brauerei, Hans-Peter Meister.

On the other hand, Meister thinks it will be difficult to put over the Federal Republic viewpoint to the other EEC countries. He said that the brewing industry in this country could not be regarded as a growth industry.

He pointed out that the national average of beer production had only increased last year by 1.4 per cent. This year the figure is expected to be between on and 1.5 per cent.

If a few breweries and brewery groups have announced considerably higher figures, this is primarily due to the consistent record of well-matured beers particularly in the south-west of the country. In Meister's opinion, it is not yet clear whether this is a development which the northern breweries will eventually have to follow. Possibly, it is simply a fashionable trend which will fade in the foreseeable future.

Just recently there has been constant talk of the imminent introduction of a national brand of beer. Meister regards this as unlikely despite the unmistakable support for this idea from Dortmunder Union, the Funke concern and the brewery interests of Oether.

It is probably true that the tastes of Federal Republic beer-drinkers would be opposed to this idea. Meister quotes a significant example: it would be difficult to sell beer produced by a single brewery in Bundeswehr canteens because the soldiers want to drink the beer they are used to drinking at home.

The Holsten executive thinks that real concentration within the Federal Republic brewing industry could only be effected through merging largish groups. "Of course," comments Meister, "in this event, the firm which during recent years has been able to gain a certain domination of the market by buying up other firms will enjoy the best starting position."

He does not think that distributing licences in an attempt to sell a particular brand throughout the country has much chance of success. In fact, he feels that outside a firm's local territory it is better to seek the cooperation of a third party, without being intent on taking over the other firm right from the start.

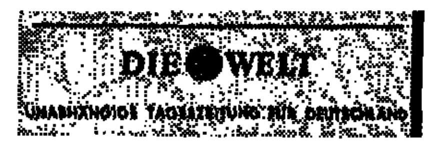
In time, Meister thinks that many breweries producing between 30,000 and 300,000 hectolitres annually will have to consider whether it would be better to lean on a larger brewery. He regards 100 Marks per hectalitre as an outdated figure for determining the price of taking over another firm. Given the stiff competition which is often accompanied by a price decrease, figures of this order could indeed be unrealistic before long.

In recent years many breweries have increased their capacity too fast and now, like many beer wholesalers, they are being forced to sell their beer at any price. As a result, there is no longer a reasonable relationship between income and costs. Meister thinks purely in terms of turnover, and wishes that quality would again become a more important consideration.

(DIE WELT, 14 June 1969)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Badly designed safety belt is better than no safety belt



It has been clear for a long time that seat belts in cars and aeroplanes need improving. When motorists are catapulted out of their cars at high speeds belts consisting of a single cross-piece securing the pelvis can cause terrible accidents that could have been avoided.

Yet even the simples designs of belt are better than none at all according to statistics quoted by Professor Siegfried Krefft, a forensic scientist attached to the Luftwaffe medical institute, at the tenth medical refresher course held in Westerland on the North Sea island of Sylt.

In the United States, Australia and Britain seat belts are mandatory in all new cars. In Sweden, where similar legislation was only recently passed, four cars out of five already have three-point belts, which secure both shoulders.

Until 1964 only five per cent of motorists in this country owned seat belts (as against fifteen per cent in neighbouring Switzerland) and even now most drivers (54 per cent) wear them only on the autobahn, heedless of the fact that most accidents in which motorists are catapulted out of their vehicles occur in built-up areas.

Every kind of belt so far developed has both advantages and disadvantages, Professor Krefft noted, but statistics show that driving into the back of the car in front at as little as fifteen miles an hour can kill, while drivers wearing reasonably good belts, diagonal or three-point, have survived skids at sixty miles an hour.

Although there are many objections to conventional belts statistics also prove, Professor Krefft maintained, that half the road deaths coused by skidding could have been avoided if only the drivers had worn safety belts.

There is little point in interesting motorists in belts that might in certain circumstances make mincemeat of their livers. This is a particularly strong possibility in the case of the obsolete stomach belts provided in aeroplanes.

This kind of seat belt merely secures the passenger's pelvis, making sure that he stays put in his seat during landing and does not slither all around the cabin.

Injuries

If, however, during landing or take-off the aircraft hits an obstacle of any kind whole areas of flesh are at best torn from the body because of the way the passengers are held down by two-inch belts – far too narrow.

Diagonal seat belts are far better but since they do not secure the head sudden impact can cause fractures of the vertebrae. No belt can have the optimum effect as long as the wearer's head protrudes above the seat. Permanent headrests are the only answer.

The best belts are not belts that do not expose any one part of the body to extreme pressure and "give" a little when the body is thrown into the net.

Nets could only work if they were made of flexible plastic material that inflated the moment the body is carried forward by the impact of a collision. They would have to inflate in seconds.

Professor Krefft is convinced that the indroduction of automatically inflating safety nets would cut the death rate on the roads by half. At the present rate, when all is said and done, this would mean 50,000 deaths fewer over a period of ten years.

Further technical innovations designed to prevent fatal accidents resulting from skids were listed by the professor. They include hydraulic bumpers, the incorporation of soft zones in the bodywork and the provision of buffer zones.

Professor Krefft felt it was responsible of motor manufacturers to have agreed on a standard height for bumpers and to have provided anchor points that snap open or tear off when it comes to the crunch.

(DIE WELT, 20 June 1969)

Giant track-laying machine unveiled by Transport Minister Leber

On 16 June the fastest and most automated track-laying machine in the world was unveiled in the presence of Transport Minister Georg Leber at Kelsterbach. This gigantic device can only be described in therms of superalitves. It is virtually one kilometre long and performs six operations in assembly-line fashion.

At a speed of 220 metres an hour the track-laying train tears up the old track along which it is moving, loosens and levels out the ballast and lays new sleepers and track, along which it then continues, taking with it the old track.

The Frankfurt-Mainz line, on which the new device is being tested, is no longer up to today's requirements. It is used by nearly 100 trains a day and

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allows maximum speeds of only 50 miles an hour.

With the aid of the new machine about sixty operators can lay two kilometres of track a day. In 1950 it took 100 workers 100 days to lay one kilometre of track. A kilometre of newly-laid track cost about 55,000 Marks. Using the new machine the cost has been but to approximately 20,000 Marks.

The machine has cost the railways three million Marks or so. If it proves a success six are to be ordered to lay new track all over the country swiftly and efficiently.

The personnel rendered redundant in this way are, Bundesbahn chairman Oeftering stated, badly needed in other sectors of railway work. Transport Minister Leber was impressed by the new track-laying device. "We are," he said, "on the right track into the future."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 17 June 1969)

Seven-storey building up in record time

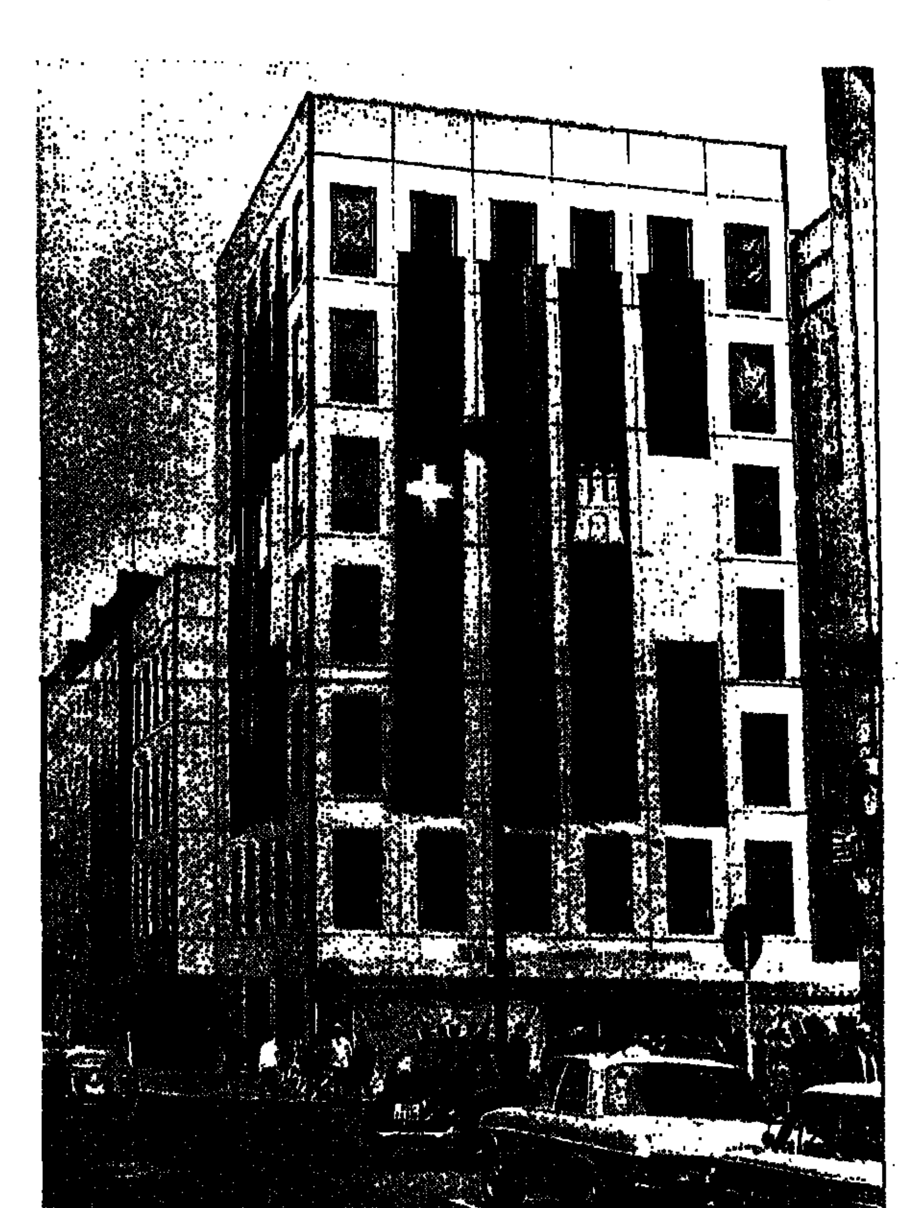
On 18 June a world record in construction work was set up in the city centre of Hamburg. In less than the deadline of five days sixty builders working in shifts around the clock built a seven storey office block and fitted it out so as to be ready to house its new occupants. (See picture right.)

The speed with which the building rose into the air was no magic. It was built in accordance with the latest system designed by Paris architect Raymond Camus of prefabricated concrete sections up to eight tons in weight.

The most important aid was a mobile crane fitted with a silencer mantle that hoisted a section into place every ten minutes. While one storey after another was laid craftsmen started laying cables and water pipes on the floors already finished, installing the lift and starting painting too.

According to the contractor themen on the job felt like a world champion football team when the building was finished. To mark their success they were presented with laurel wreaths. Morale was even better when after five days of total abstinence the men sank their first beer in the sultry heat.

(Frankfurter Rundschau 19 June 1969/Photo: dpa)



Helicopter men discuss improvements

"That," Sergei I. Sikorsky, son of the famous helicopter designer, commented at the end of the eighth helicopter forum in Bückeburg, "was a conference of international calibre." For three days more than 350 flying officers and manufacturers from all over the Western world had exchanged views on helicopters.

Brigadier Kurt Kaufmann, Luftwaffe chief of staff, who was in the chair, explained the purpose of the international gathering at a press conference as follows. Requirement lists as regarded future helicopter design were to be compiled by helicopter flying officers and compared with what was technically possible.

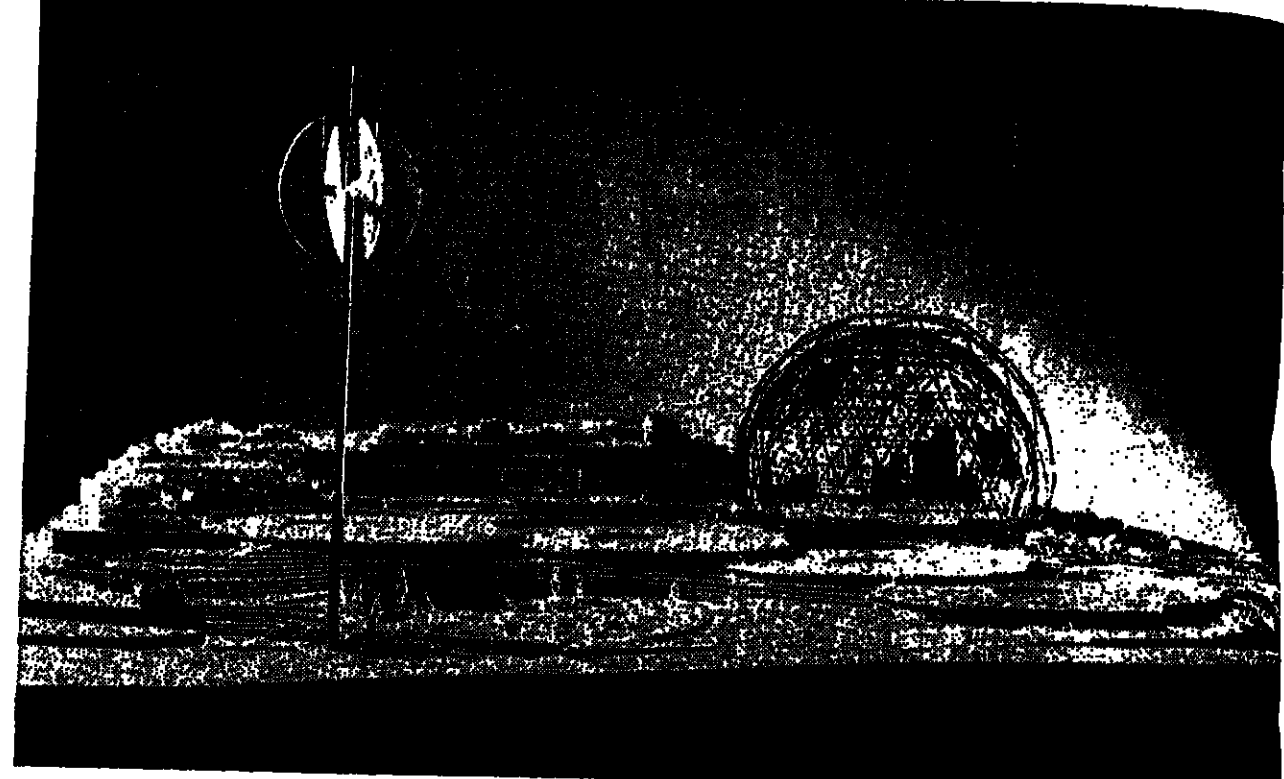
These efforts to bring about coordination could not be measured in specific terms. The crucial factor was that pilots and manufacturers kept in touch, which they proposed to do in Bückeburg every other year. In the long term suitable concepts for army helicopters were to be worked out and the prices cut by means of standardisation and longer runs.

(Hannoversche Presse, 14 June 1969)

■ EXPO 70

Gardens of Music at the world fair in Osaka

Expo 70 that is to take place in Osaka, Japan, will be a world exhibition that only superlatives can describe adequately. More than 70 nations are expected to take part, and 60 million visitors are expected to make their way there. The exhibition is to take place from 15 March until 13 September 1970. The theme of the Federal Republic's contribution to *Expo 70* will be Music. Many have expressed admiration that such a theme should have been chosen. But there has been criticism as well. Hans Wilhelm Vahlefeldt reports on the preparations that are being made for this international event.



An artist's model of the Federal Republic pavilion at 'Expo 70' showing the 85-foot high dome (Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

It is already possible to see what the silhouette of *Expo 70* will be like. The site where the event is to take place in Osaka looks like a gigantic rubbish dump at the moment with steel forks, earth-removing equipment, cranes concrete-mixing dump at the moment with steel forks, earth-removing equipment, cranes, concret-mixing machines, scaffolding and, as on every building site, white flags with a be taken.

But the Japanese take as much notice of the white and green flags as a trapeze artist takes of the dangers of walking the tightrope. Thinking in terms of the construction regulations that prevail in the Federal Republic Japanese building teams work with disregard for life and limb.

Expo 70 will surpass in grandeur all other international exhibitions. It is planned to include the broadest translucent roof, the largest air-conditioning unit and the most exciting panoramic railway in the world. Visitors will be taken from pavilion in a special railway built on tracks 18 feet overhead. A railway will traverse the exposition site and a suspension railway will give visitors a bird's eye view of the whole.

The world fair is a matter of national prestige for Japan as were the Olympics in 1964. There are also political factors involved. In 1970 a decision will have to be made as regards the renewal of the Japan-American defence treaty. The Left has announced its intention of staging massive demonstrations against. The government, on the other hand, hopes that with the reminder in Osaka that the eyes of the world will be on the country, students, socialists and members of the trade unions, Sohyo, will all restrain themselves.

Each of the four cylindrical theatres hollowed into the Federal Republic pavilion is 96 feet in diameter and 26 feet high. The steel framework for the roofs is already in position above. The distinguishing feature, the 85-foot high dome formed by two layers of steel tubes is still in the first stage of construction.

The construction of the individual parts is running according to schedule even though Bonn was rather late in deciding on the design on the pavilion and on what was to be exhibited.

The head of the building work, Herr Bohnenkamp, a member of the Federal Construction Directorate said: "The Japanese enjoy building. I am impressed."

The building contract was won by the Japanese firm of Takenaka, which has a gross annual turnover of 1,200 million Marks, and is equipped with all the most up-to-date resources including computers. It is not a building firm in the usual sense of the word. It is rather a gigantic planning organisation employing 8,000 engineers, architects, statisticians, designers and economists.

The press release concerning our pavilion is headlined – Gardens of Music. The release describes harmonic zones, dramatic techniques, the auditorium the fascination of the visual and the aural, a visual guide to complement the music that is being played, the play of lights and colours and the impressions of surrealist landscapes.

One of the subterranean theatres has 15 screens taking up the entire surface of the cylindrical wall. As many as 25 electrionically operated films can be shown simulataneously. The other underground halls are filled with mirrors. Varying degrees of distortion are produced by plastic balls, five-feet in diameter moving towards each other rhythmically.

The Japanese were quick to praise Professor Bornemann of Berlin for his bold design. The traditional style of world fairs was pushed aside by the avant garde artistic advice of Professor W. Buttler of Hamburg and the overall management of Professor Minks of Bremen.

There were, of course, queries as to whether the exhibits of the individual theatres would not submerge in the acoustic and visual enchantment. The Federal Republic will not make the same mistake in Osaka as it did in Montreal where the pavilion resembled a department store with the motto – we have a little of everything.

In Japan there will be one main theme and that is music. The visitor is serenaded by music as he comes out of the garden, crosses the harmonic *zone* and walks through the cylinder right up to majestic spaciousness of the dome-cum-auditorium.

The music is mainly to be from contemporary composers, like Stockhausen, Blacher and Orff. Classical music will play little part in the exposition.

The exhibits reflect the same one-sidedness as the theme. It is planned to include computers which produce music, electronic musical devices, traditional musical instruments, lighting-control consoles, telecommunications satellites, broadcasting and transmitting instruments studio equipment, projectors, reflex optics and optical glasses.

Japan has long since overtaken the Federal Republic in many of these manufacturing spheres. For technical directors in such fields as radio, television and optics Tokyo has been for many years a place of pilgrimage where they could study the reasons why the Japanese operate more efficiently. One technician from this country living in Osaka said: "If the Americans are going to display the stones they collect on the moon and all we show is a violin and a grand piano then the only thing that can save the Federal Republic pavilion is the restaurant with its specialities from this country and Munich beer."

There is much admiration for Bonn's courage in choosing modern music. Millions of school children will visit the world fair as well as millions of adults from the 'inaka' – the country villages and fishing towns all over Japan. They may well have sung some of the famous traditional songs from this country but they will never have heard of Stockhausen. He is known only to the intellectual elite and in musical circles.

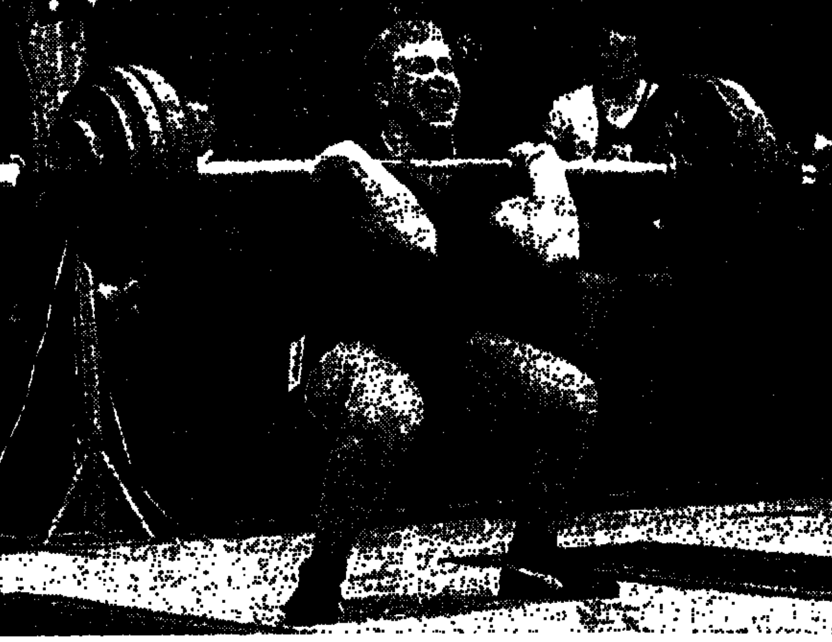
(DIE WELT, 9 June 1969)

■ SPORT

Weightlifter Rudolf Mang pulls out all the stops to win for Munich in 1972

Frankfurter Neue Presse

Nineteen-year-old ultra-heavyweight weightlifter Rudolf Mang from Bellenberg, population 3,000, near Neu-Ulm in Bavarian Swabia, frankly admits that his ambition is to win an Olympic medal at Munich in 1972. His trainer, Josef Schnell of Schrobenhausen, himself national champion on more than one occasion, states unashamedly: "It's the gold we are after."



Rudolf Mang in action (Photo: Horstmüller)

This seems a brash statement to make but Mang, five foot ten and eighteen stone twelve, set up four new junior world records with shocking ease at the recent junior national championships in Nuremberg, and by hoisting 1,188 pounds he took the all-German record from Rieger of Zittau.

After this fantastic performance the blond TV mechanic just grinned a little. American Olympic victor Kono, the new head coach of the Federal Republic Athletes Association, was dumbfounded. "Mang," he said, "has everything a top-flight weightlifter needs."

The sport runs in the family

Kono is wrong. Mang has the power, the mobility and astonishing flexibility but he lacks time, time to train.

Mang comes from a weightlifting family. His 23-year-old brother is nearing 1,045 pounds as a light heavyweight. He himself works all day as well as spending time on athletics. "Whatever happens I want to finish my apprenticiship." After work he trains for two or three hours.

His training schedule is worked out by Josef Schnell, who took this country's white hope for the 1972 Olympics under his wing at the age of fourteen. Schnell concedes that Mang was hoisting to schedule at Nuremberg and could have done better but was not intended to.

In Schnell's view Mang ought now to take a rest for several months, cycling, swimming and practising field and track athletics instead. He is then to aim at peaking in November and December. Trainer Schnell takes a dim view of the weightlifting association's plans to send Mang to the Warsaw world championships in October. "He might," Schnell says, "win the bronze."

"If Rudolf Mang is to do his best at Munich he must put on weight now," Schnell adds. "By Munich he must weigh in at between 300 and 310 pounds. Then he will hoist twelve and a half to thirteen hundredweight."

That would be a world record. Leonid Shabotinski of the Soviet Union won the gold

But Mang needs more time to put on weight. "It is not fat he needs but muscle," Schnell points out.

Nineteen-year-old Mang, who drinks a lot of milk, eats plenty of meat and now and again energy preparations, has no financial worries. He is supported by the Sports Aid Foundation and private patrons. Mang is not the supper-idealist sporting officials would like to see. His ambitions are normal enough, but realistic. And one of them is to win an Olympic medal at Munich.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 16 June 1969)

No legislation for government aid to sport

At present the Federal government sees no need for legislation to regulate government financial support for sport, the Ministry of the Interior replied to a query from Social Democratic Bundestag member Adolf Müller-Emmert.

The Federal government, the reply noted, can only concern itself with top-ranking sportsmen. Support for sport at other levels is a matter for the Federal states. Legislation to cover such a limited sector has little point, particularly as conditions are continually changing.

The government has, on the other hand, repeatedly come out in favour of all-round support for schools sport, which has a major role to play in talent-spotting.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 June 1969)

Liesel Westermann throws a world record

Thousands of spectators cheered Leverkusen discus world-record Liesel Westermann's first throw at the Olympic Day competition in East Berlin. Even before the judge got to work with his tape measure it was clear that a new world record had been set up.

In competition with her strongest rivals for the forthcoming European championship title, including Karin Illgen of Leipzig, 24-year-old student Liesel threw the discus 205 feet, a good six inches ahead of all comers.

It was Liesel Westermann's third world record. She set up the previous one on 24 July last in Werdohl. She first threw over sixty metres (her new record is 62.7 metres) on 5 November 1967 in Sao Paulo, the first woman in the world ever to do so, and passed the 200-foot mark at Werdohl last year. Her East Berlin throw was the tenth over sixty metres she has trown.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 19 June 1969)



(Photo: Nordbild)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6 —	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1 50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0 05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.65	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30 —	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft. 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0 60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		